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dissatisfaction with Mr. Farwell's dictatorial manner, or what the cause that led the President to "turn down" the gentleman from Illinois, the Journal does not know, but "turned down" he very properly was. He is a vindictive and not a large-minded man, and when the people of the United States foolishly decided that they wanted a change of tariff policy he drew the hasty conclusion that they were "rebuking" the President for not permitting him and other would-be bosses to have their own sweet will. His assertion that Harrison was responsible for party defeat falls to the ground in face of the fact that in many States he ran ahead of his ticket, and behind in none—a fact that also measures the influence, or rather lack of influence, of Farwell and his so-called brethren. However great the misfortune to the country of the political overturning last year, the downfall of small-bore politicians of the Farwell grade is not a matter for regret. He was of no use whatever to his State or the country, unless the appropriation for rain-making, which he secured, can be regarded as important.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

The result of the election in New York devolves a great responsibility on the Republicans of that State, and gives them a fine opportunity to do a good work in the interest of honest politics and good government. The importance of the Republican victory can be estimated by reflecting what a Democratic victory would have meant. The election of Maynard would have been an endorsement of the most corrupt practices in politics and a shameful prostitution of the judiciary. If he had been elected the tyranny of Tammany, had as it has been, would have become immeasurably worse. Emboldened by its success in putting one of its most willing tools in the highest court of the State, it would have gone on from one outrage to another, until the suffrage in New York would have become as much of a farce as it is in the black belt of the South. If New York had gone Democratic, Republican form of government would soon have existed in that commonwealth only in name, and the first State in the Union would have passed completely under the control of corruptionists and criminals.

The success of the Republicans has averted these results and put it within their power to do a great work for the State and the party. It is a time for them to remember that "he serves his party best who serves his country best." The way to solidify and strengthen the Republican party in New York is to strike off the manacles which Tammany has fastened on the State, restore to the people the right of a free ballot and lay broad and wide the foundation of honest elections and good government. Having control of the Legislature, they will be able to repeal all the odious laws passed by the stolen Democratic majority two years ago to make Democratic fraud safe and easy, and to enact honest election laws instead. Having control of the constitutional convention, as well as of the Legislature, they will be able to pass a fair and honest apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts, and thus restore disfranchised Republicans to their rights. If they are equal to the opportunity and discharge the important duties devolved upon them in the right spirit, they can permanently attach to the Republican party a large proportion of the independent voters who voted against the Tammany candidate on Tuesday, and can give the party a new lease of life in the great State of New York.

THE REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD SILVER.

Before the election returns of Tuesday were received the Kansas City Journal, commenting on a paragraph in the Indianapolis Journal, reasserted its opposition to the general policy and more recent declarations of the Republican party in regard to silver. The Kansas City Journal is the only Republican paper of influence and circulation outside of the silver producing States which holds to the idea that the unlimited and free coinage of silver dollars, or an extensive use of silver as under the Sherman purchase act, can be pursued without putting the country on a silver basis and driving gold out of circulation. This is chiefly due to environment. Most intelligent men whose views are not warped by local or personal interest in silver production, believe that the free coinage of silver or any policy involving the extensive purchase of silver bullion with coin notes by the government would ultimately force the country to silver monometallism, as free coinage has done in Mexico. The Kansas City Journal does not seem to contemplate such a result in the light of a disaster. Most other papers intelligently conducted do.

So far as the Journal is able to ascertain the Republican position on the silver question, there is a desire to use as a legal tender money as much silver as can be used without having its purchasing power depreciated, compared with gold. The production of silver is an American industry, consequently Republicans would do all that can be done to make a market for it without running the risk of the silver monometallism which prevails in Mexico, and which would bring general disaster to this country. If it shall appear in the future that more silver than the present large stock of dollars can be kept on a party with gold dollars the Republican party will favor such legislation as will increase it. The general opinion at the present time is that it is not safe to undertake to keep a larger amount of silver on a party with gold than we have. Furthermore, if any international action can be taken which will insure a larger use for silver as money, the Republican party will take the lead in the movement. In short, following the example of France, the Republican party will do all it can to extend the use of silver, as money without sacrificing the interests of the country to silver monometallism. The examples of China, India, and even of Mexico, are not so inspiring as to be followed.

As showing the tendency of Republican sentiment on this question and the confidence the people in the best agricultural States have in the Republican position the Kansas City Journal is referred to the re-

sult in Iowa. There the Republicans declared for the repeal of the Sherman purchase act, both Senators and all the Republican Representatives voted for it, and now the people have endorsed their action by an old-fashioned Republican majority. If a national Republican convention were held to-day more than nine-tenths of its delegates would sustain the Republicans who voted to repeal the Sherman purchase act, not because they are hostile to silver, but because they fear that a continuation of the purchase policy indefinitely would eventually force the country to the use of silver money only.

BUSINESS METHODS IN CITY AFFAIRS.

The suggestion of the controller to the effect that if the expenditures of the department are not kept far below the appropriations made by the Sullivan Council the city will be another \$100,000 behind a year hence, because so large a part of the revenues of the present year has been anticipated and expended, is a timely one. Why should not the expenditures be kept within the appropriations? Day after day during the campaign the Journal published figures showing that the expenditures for three important branches of the city service in which the most money is expended were 50 per cent. higher during the last fiscal year than during 1892. It showed that the present appropriation for the pay roll of the fire department is \$115,000.20, or \$11,817.19 more than was expended by the Sullivan regime last year, and for the police pay roll \$104,048.75, or \$17,162.04 more than was expended last year. The Journal was told by Mayor Denny and others familiar with city affairs that the expenditures of the Sullivan administration were extravagant, and yet the appropriations for these two pay rolls are, respectively, 11 and 20 per cent. more than the Sullivan expenditures for the year ending Aug. 31, 1892. Again, why expend to the limit of the appropriations?

There is a vicious idea abroad that public officers are rather in duty bound to expend all the money which is appropriated to them, and that if they fail in this respect, a few men who might have been paid for services or materials have been wronged. That was the idea, evidently, of the Board of Safety under the Sullivan regime. If that control had been continued the pay rolls of the fire and police departments would have reached the limit of the appropriations. But this is not the Sullivan regime. A new rule should be adopted, namely, that the boards which are charged with city expenditures should be governed by the same principles which are observed by successful business men in the management of private affairs. This was what the taxpayers of Indianapolis were promised by Mayor Denny, and they expect that the pledge will be redeemed. So long has the vicious theory that public appropriations are spoils, and that the party in power has the right to employ two men to do the work of one been in practice, that a change to business methods will make a considerable number of otherwise excellent people very indignant. Nevertheless, the mass of taxpayers are in favor of business methods in public affairs.

Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, has received from the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry a letter requesting that in the revision of the tariff which is to be made the present duties on agricultural products may not be disturbed. The letter says: "It is generally conceded that in former revisions of the tariff agriculture has not received the same measure of protection accorded to other industries, and in the late revision the farmers are disappointed at the committee and secured, in nearly every instance, such duties as have proved of great benefit to them; and they desire that the duties be maintained as long as protection is accorded to any industry in the land. We earnestly protest against the removal of the duty from any agricultural product, such as wool, vegetables, fruits, hay, eggs, live stock, dairy products and mine also left without protection. Wool is the finished product of the farmer, just the same as cloth is the finished product of the manufacturer."

This is a reasonable request, but it is not likely to be heeded. The keynote of Democratic tariff reform is free wool, and that is likely to be accompanied by a repeal or reduction of the duties on other agricultural products.

The Marion Chronicle says the Property Owners' Protective Association of that city has published a black list of delinquent renters and persons who refuse or are unable to pay their grocers' bills. The first list contains the names of 494 persons, and the second a larger number. The alleged object of the publication is the mutual protection of landlords and grocers, but it looks very much as if there were an element of spite or revenge in it. No doubt a large proportion of these delinquents would gladly pay their arrears of rent and grocery bills if they could. Many, perhaps most of them, are victims of hard luck and hard times. They are down, and it is cruel and cowardly to kick a man when he is down. The landlords and grocers would appear to better advantage if, instead of blacklisting their unfortunate debtors and trying to shut off every avenue of credit to them, they would lend them a helping hand and assist them to get on their feet.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania is as distinct a triumph of protection as that in Ohio. While national issues were not made as prominent in Pennsylvania as they were in Ohio, the fact that the former State is the seat of so many protected industries and the home of so many unemployed workmen made the tariff issue very prominent. The result, as in Ohio, was an overwhelming victory for protection. In Pittsburgh, a great manufacturing center, the workmen showed their interest by thronging about the polls all day, and at night they were conspicuous among the vast crowds that celebrated the Republican victory in the streets. So it was in all the manufacturing centers. Everywhere the American workman protested against striking down American industries.

By some mistake or neat bit of pipe-laying one J. Henry Kraft, of Chicago, was put upon the Republican ticket as one of the four candidates for superior judge with Judge Gary. After the nomination was made it was discovered that Kraft had supported Altgeld for Governor against the Republican candidate. When he was asked

to explain he admitted the correctness of the charge and made a defense, but refused to retire from the ticket. When the votes were counted election night all of the Republican candidates for judges, and, in fact, for every other office, were found to be elected except Mr. Kraft, who was defeated, running over twelve thousand behind Judge Gary, although supported by the socialist element. No Republican should have voted for Kraft.

It is difficult to find a motive for the act of the Barcelona bomb-thrower. When a Nihilist attempts to blow up a government building or kill a government official one can understand that he thinks he is attacking the government itself. When a murderous crank attempts to murder a banker or millionaire, something like a motive can be found in the revenge he seeks against the owners of wealth. But the Barcelona bomb-thrower hurled death and destruction among an audience of innocent pleasure seekers against none of whom he could have had any grudge or grievance. He committed wholesale murder for the mere fun of the thing. For such a crime no motive can be found but that of diabolical hatred of all mankind.

Retail merchants in this city report a marked improvement in trade since the close of the world's fair. The reason is obvious. As long as that great attraction lasted a great many persons were saving and even borrowing money to attend it. It would be safe to say that at least \$250,000 went from this city to Chicago during the fair. The drain was continuous during the summer. With the close of the fair money will find its way into the old channels and local trade will revive. This will be measurably true in other cities and towns throughout the State, and it will contribute in no small degree to easier financial conditions.

A congressional friend of Mr. Cleveland tells a Washington correspondent that the President will probably not reappoint Judge Hornblower to the Supreme Bench. The refusal of the Senate to act in his case Mr. Cleveland regards as a practical rejection, which of course it is. If on reappointment, he could be sure of a confirmation at the next session, it would be a different matter, but there is no reason to suppose that Hill's hostility will hereafter be less, and it would seem that Hornblower would hardly care to risk a second stab from the New York Senator. Hornblower's friends will, it is said, insist that he be reappointed.

As Haughville is an independent municipality it has a right to manage its affairs as it sees fit, but the Journal takes leave to say that its Council has committed an outrage on the people in giving a long-term franchise to the Citizens' Street-railroad Company practically for nothing. The franchise is very valuable, and will increase in value as years pass. All that the town gets in return for it is an assurance of electric railroad transit. This was assured anyhow. If the Council had waited it would have found the railroad company knocking at the front door before long and offering a substantial equivalent for the franchise. The action of the Council is as utterly stupid and indefensible as to raise a suspicion that improper means were used in securing it.

S. W. Burnham, chief clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, has been appointed professor of practical astronomy at the University of Chicago, at a salary of \$3,000 a year. The peculiarity of the appointment is that Mr. Burnham never has been a teacher and never saw the inside of a college. As an astronomer he is a self-made and self-taught man, having been aided in his studies only by books and instruments. He has achieved distinction as an observer and is very high authority in everything relating to double stars. The duties of the position will only occupy him two or three nights a week, and will not interfere with those of his court clerkship.

At the request of Mr. E. E. Perry, of this city, secretary of the Winter Wheat Millers' League, the Secretary of State has agreed to instruct American consuls in all European countries which import American wheat products to make a report to the department on how such products are received in the European market, what objection there is, if any, to them, and how the market may best be stimulated. It is hoped the reports will contain valuable information on the points indicated and result, eventually, in materially extending the foreign market for American wheat.

The News takes a column of editorial space in which to assure the public that the bronze group of figures on the public library building is meant for decoration or ornament, and should be considered from an artistic and not a merely practical standpoint. Without this valuable information the News's readers might have gone on thinking that the group was placed there to hold the building down and was to be considered as ballast.

Grand Army men, regardless of party, will be delighted to learn that John Palmer, who was commander-in-chief in 1891-92, and one of the best, was elected Secretary of State in New York, running above the average of the ticket.

The Atlanta Constitution's headlines over the election news were: "New York Lost," "Ohio Goes Wrong," "Iowa Goes to the Bad," "Boston Sends Bad News," "Kentucky Is Safe." So much depends on the way one looks at things.

November.
No hail.
No rain.
No sleet.
No snow.
No biting, blistering breezes blow.
No wintry fogs.
No dreary Nature chills.
The winds come whispering from the hills
As soft and calm.
And breathing balm
Of flowers and hay
As erst they blew in blooming May.
And yet with sadness we remember
That this is bleak and drear November.
—J. G.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

His Unexpected Answer.
She—How little salary do you think a young man might marry on?
He—Well, if the girl is extra old and ugly, she ought to give him \$5,000 a year at the very least.

Just Fate.
There was a fellow in Bellaire, Who said: "When I was at the fair—"
So they jumped on his neck
And left him a wreck.
With his heels sticking up in the air.

The Gentle Sport.
Fond Mother—But, Edward, dear, football seems so brutal to me.
Edward—That is just a woman's view of the matter. It is the most gentlemanly sport possible. You recollect Billy Simmons, who was here last summer? Well,

I happened to kick off his shin in the course of the play last week, and on the very instant the game was ended, mother, I went right to his cot in the hospital and apologized to him.

Our Elastic Language.
Inquiring Foreigner—Who were those old men we just met in procession? They looked military, though they seemed a little too old to belong to the army.

Citizen—Oh, they were some of the Grand Army boys.

Citizen—Those young fellows who were howling in that peculiar manner?
Citizen—They were some of our college men.

STATE PRESS ON THE ELECTIONS.

The Cleveland object lesson has been well learned.—Richmond Telegram.
Now let the Republicans of Indiana whet their scythes for the harvest of 1894.—Goshen Times.

It looks very much as though the American people not only wanted protection, but that they were going to have it.—Seymour Republican.
Had Indiana voted on Tuesday the whole disreputable Democratic gang now running State politics would have been turned down by a plurality of 25,000.—Wabash Plain Dealer.

The people are again voting for a change. The boys voted for a change last year, and now have no change; this year they voted for a change in order that they may have some change.—Greencastle Banner-Times.

The result rejuvenates the Republican party. It gives new strength and life to it. Around the chosen leaders new enthusiasts will gather and the work of building up America will go on.—Logansport Journal.

The result in Iowa shows the Republicans that local option is more popular than prohibition. If the party fulfills its promises, which no doubt will, Iowa will have local option instead of prohibition.—Goshen News.

The elections Tuesday were full notice to the Democratic party to stay its hands in its destructive policy. The protest may be disregarded, but if it is it will be made doubly emphatic next year.—Huntington Herald.

"You can fool all the people part of the time and you can fool part of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." And Tuesday was one of the times they wouldn't be fooled.—Richmond Item.

The lessons of the elections held yesterday are such that no one can fail to understand them. They indicate a desire of the people to put back into power the branch of the government the Republican party.—Muncie Times.

The people came down like a thousand of bricks. And the ballots they wielded came fast and came thick. And the wreckers all fled from the wrath of that host. As they shrank from the heat of their terrible roast.

—New Albany Tribune.

Corruption has been as signally condemned in New York as free trade has been overwhelmed and buried from sight in Ohio and Massachusetts. The people have demanded protection for their own interests, and they have demanded that hereafter the elections of the country shall be free from fraud and corruption.—Seymour Republican.

The people have voted lack of confidence in the Democratic party, and the practical unanimity of public sentiment thus expressed signifies popular distrust of the administration now in power. Sovereign Americans have spoken and the voice is resonant with significance. The Democratic Union army and fleet have been routed and have been found wanting.—Lafayette Courier.

The result leaves no room to doubt that if the contest had been a presidential election the Republican party would have carried every Northern State by majorities unprecedented and phenomenal. It would have far surpassed Grant's triumph over Greeley. It is the most splendid vindication of Republican policies and principles, and on the contrary it is the most thorough repudiation of the Democratic party.—Kokomo Tribune.

The awful blow dealt the Democratic doctrine of free trade in Ohio and elsewhere will do more to restore confidence and promote